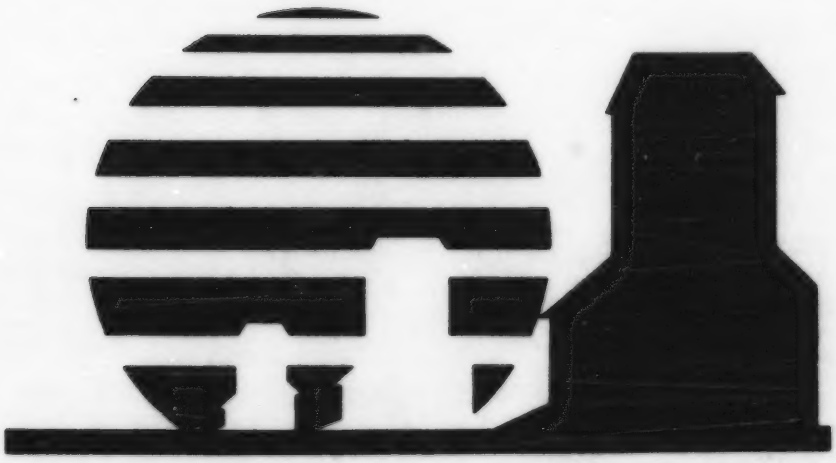
Manitoba
Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK 92

CATTLE AND HOGS



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DATA SOURCES: Statistics Canada, Agriculture Canada, Manitoba Agriculture, Manitoba Pork, Est, United States Department of Agriculture and Manitoba Bureau of Statistics.

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January 10, 1992

CATTLE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK, 1991-92

1991 REVIEW

United States

Commercial beef production increased by one percent in 1991 in spite of reduced commercial slaughterings. Total cattle and calf slaughter was down 2 percent due primarily to reductions in the cow, heifer and calf categories, which were down 7, 4, and 23 percent, respectively. More than compensating for reduced marketings were increased commercial live and dressed slaughter weights, both of which increased 3 percent in 1991.

Slaughter prices especially later in 1991 were depressed by a sluggish U.S. economy and strong competition from alternative meats. Record high prices from 1990 were carried over into early 1991 but in spite of a strong first quarter (almost US$80/cwt), slaughter steer prices at Omaha fell off quite dramatically to average only US$69 in the third quarter, improved slightly to average just over US$69 as a backlog of heavyweight fed cattle cleared through the system. Prices finished the year at US$74/cwt, down 5 percent compared to 1990. Utility cow prices fared even worse, averaging just over US$50, down 7 percent from US$54 in 1990.

The January 1, 1991 U.S.D.A. cattle inventory report indicated a 2 percent reduction in calves available for feeding. Strong slaughter prices early in the year, low-priced feed and good pasture conditions maintained strong feeder demand and, therefore, higher feeder prices for the first half of 1991. Feeder steers, 600-700 pounds in Oklahoma, averaged close to US$98/cwt during the second quarter, up 5 percent versus 1990. However, the so-called "Wreck of '91", which saw slaughter prices fall off more than was expected, took its toll on feeder prices as well, which dropped as feedlot margins turned negative, and buyers became increasingly selective. Feeder steer prices in the last quarter fell below US$90 for the first time since early 1990, but averaged $93 for the year, up one percent over 1990. Canada and Manitoba, to a lesser extent, benefitted from the increased U.S. demand for feeders especially during the first half of the year. Canadian feeder cattle exports to the U.S. increased over 25 percent during 1991, with Manitoba providing an estimated 40 percent of total cattle exported.

Manitoba

Following the closing of two slaughter facilities in 1990, Manitoba's weekly slaughter of cattle and calves at federally and provincially inspected facilities in Manitoba, which averaged 1,775 head in 1990, was reduced in 1991 to 1,058 head. In total, 55,000 cattle and calves were slaughtered in Manitoba at inspected facilities in 1991 versus 92,310 head in 1990, a decrease of 40 percent.

With slaughter capacity significantly reduced in Manitoba, Manitoba cattle prices and movement in 1991 continued to be strongly influenced by developments in and demand from the U.S. Recent trends regarding the movement of Manitoba origin cattle within Canada continued in 1991. While increased numbers of slaughter cattle moved into Ontario, total feeder numbers moving to formerly traditional eastern markets decreased. Demand for Manitoba feeder cattle and calves from Saskatchewan and especially Alberta remained strong.

While exports of Manitoba cattle and calves to the U.S. for slaughter and feeding were down 4 and 7 percent respectively in 1991, total exports still exceeded 207,000 head. When a shortage of market ready Choice cattle developed in the U.S. early in 1991, demand increased for primarily finished and even lighter weight Manitoba steers which were purchased as short-keep feeders to fill packer demand for heavy carcasses. Enhanced by a lower valued Canadian dollar as compared to later in the year, these cattle purchased by U.S. buyers sold at a $3-$4 premium above the local A1,2 price which averaged above $81/cwt for the first half of 1991. Feeder cattle exports finished the year 2 percent above last year. Strong U.S. interest in Manitoba cows and "heiferettes" (one calf cows) resulted in prices near or higher than the Winnipeg D1,2 1990 average price of $59/cwt. While exports of slaughter cattle and calves stayed relatively constant for the first half of 1991, feeder exports increased by close to 60 percent over the same time period.

When U.S. slaughter and then feeder prices turned sharply lower at mid-year, Manitoba prices followed the same direction. Winnipeg A1,2 steer prices fell to $75/cwt in the third quarter and then to just under $72 in the fourth quarter, 15 percent lower than the last quarter of 1990. Winnipeg D1,2 cows, after averaging $61.30/cwt in the second quarter, fell constantly during the remainder of the year and averaged $52 in the fourth quarter, over seven percent lower than the last quarter of 1990.

While U.S. demand for Manitoba feeders waned dramatically during the last half of 1991 and prices there became less attractive as the Canadian dollar increased in value, the demand for Manitoba feeders from Alberta and Saskatchewan remained strong while many local producers sought to take advantage of abundant supplies of low-priced feed to feed more calves themselves. As a result, approximately 20,000 fewer feeder cattle were marketed through Manitoba auction marts this past fall, a reduction of 10 percent versus 1990 fall marketings. Most feeder prices remained above 1990 levels until the fourth quarter of 1991, when prices fell off between 2 and 5 percent versus the fourth quarter of 1990. Winnipeg 400-500 pound feeder steer calves averaged over $117/cwt for the year, up $3 from 1990, while feeder steers over 800 pounds averaged almost $91/cwt, up almost 5 percent over 1990.

1992 OUTLOOK

United States

Indications during 1991 were that the breeding herd was expanding in response to favourable slaughter prices and abundant supplies of low-priced feed especially during 1990 and the first half of 1991. The July 1, 1991 U.S.D.A. cattle on farms report indicated a 2 percent increase in beef cows and a 4 percent increase in beef heifer replacements. It is anticipated that replacement of a relatively aged cow herd will be vigourous in 1992. Also supporting expansion in 1991 was a 15 percent reduction in beef cow slaughter versus 1990.

Although cattle on feed declined during 1991, fed cattle marketings are expected to increase at least until mid-1992 due to the large number of heavy weight cattle on feed towards the end of 1991 combined with a 5 percent increase in supplies of feeders over 500 pounds and calves (under 500 pounds) outside of feedlots. The heavier feeders will be available to be placed on feed through to April/May of next year. The increase in non-fed inventories was due to the reluctance of feedlot operators to put any more cattle on feed due to significant reductions and, in fact, negative margins which were a result of poor slaughter prices in the third and fourth quarter of 1991. However, poor late fall/early winter grazing conditions could force placements in feedlots into early 1992. Slaughter weights should remain near current record levels.

Although slaughter prices recovered slightly in the fourth quarter of 1991, the industry entered 1992 concerned that another backlog of heavyweight slaughter cattle was building as packers curtailed their kills due to poor margins. Thus, not much improvement in slaughter prices is expected at least until the second quarter when seasonal improvement generally occurs. Choice slaughter steer prices at Omaha are likely not to improve beyond US$69-$72/cwt in the first quarter with moderate improvement to US$72-$75 in the second quarter. As slaughter prices generally weaken in the second half of the year, significant supplies of and low prices for competing meats coupled with forecasted sluggish America economy should prevent any major improvement above the US$69-$72 range.

Feeder cattle prices should remain under pressure from reduced slaughter prices during 1992. Prices may however receive some support if feed prices remain low and supplies abundant. Feeder steer prices at Oklahoma may not average much above US$83-87/cwt during most of 1992.

Cow slaughter should increase slightly during 1992 as a larger proportion of older cows is replaced. Price reductions should therefore be moderated somewhat as compared to other slaughter classes and should average about US$47-49 for the year, down US$2 from the 1991 average of US$50 (Utility cows, Sioux Falls).

Manitoba

The Manitoba beef herd is likely to expand moderately in 1992 even though the increase in cows and heifers on Manitoba farms as of July 1, 1991 was actually more significant than the increase in the American breeding herd. Feed grain and forage supplies should remain relatively low-priced and abundant well into next year with ample moisture supplies likely for the start of the 1992 feed-growing season. The profitability of cow-calf producers, however, could be pressured due to depressed feeder and slaughter prices in 1992.

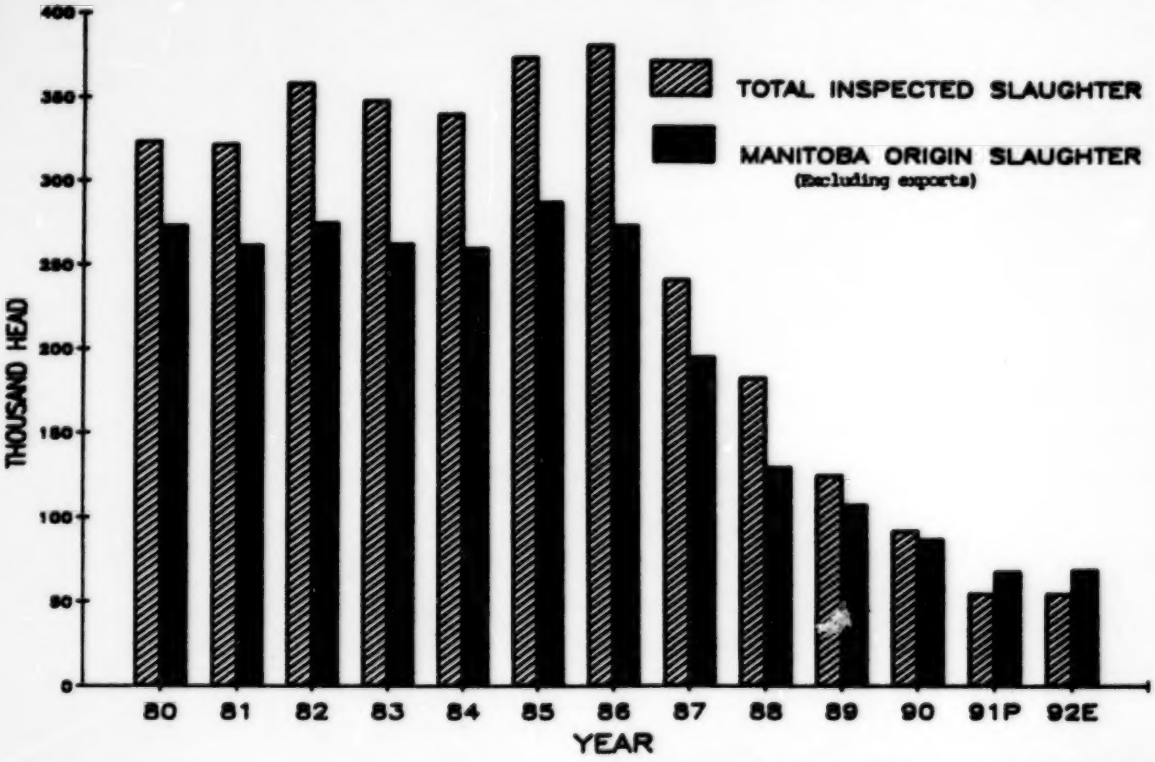
Significant on-farm feeding, especially during the fall of 1991, and increased local feedlot activity during all of 1991 were in evidence in Manitoba. In addition, Manitoba-origin marketings dropped during 1991. These factors point to an increased number of marketings of all Manitoba cattle in 1992. Meanwhile, this past fall's increased on-farm feeder calf population could resurface in significant numbers in auction marts in 1992 as 750-800 pound feeders.

Local slaughter weights should increase with proportionally fewer cows being slaughtered. As federal/provincial slaughter in Manitoba is not likely to increase much above 55,000 head, 1992 Manitoba beef production could just exceed 34 million pounds.

With the open border for red meat (except for live hog countervail), U.S. meat market conditions are directly transferred into Manitoba markets. Depressed cattle prices predicted for the U.S. in 1992 are therefore also being predicted for Manitoba. In fact, the effects of reduced U.S. packer slaughterings and the resulting backlog of market-ready cattle were being felt in Manitoba towards the end of 1991 in the form of low fed cattle prices. However, the value of the Canadian dollar will be very important in 1992 in terms of how serious the impact of the depressed U.S. cattle industry will be on Manitoba. The impact will be moderated if the value of the Canadian dollar falls to US$83-$86 as some experts have predicted. Generally, the lower the value of the Canadian dollar, the greater the demand for Manitoba cattle from U.S. buyers and the more attractive are sales of Manitoba cattle in the U.S.

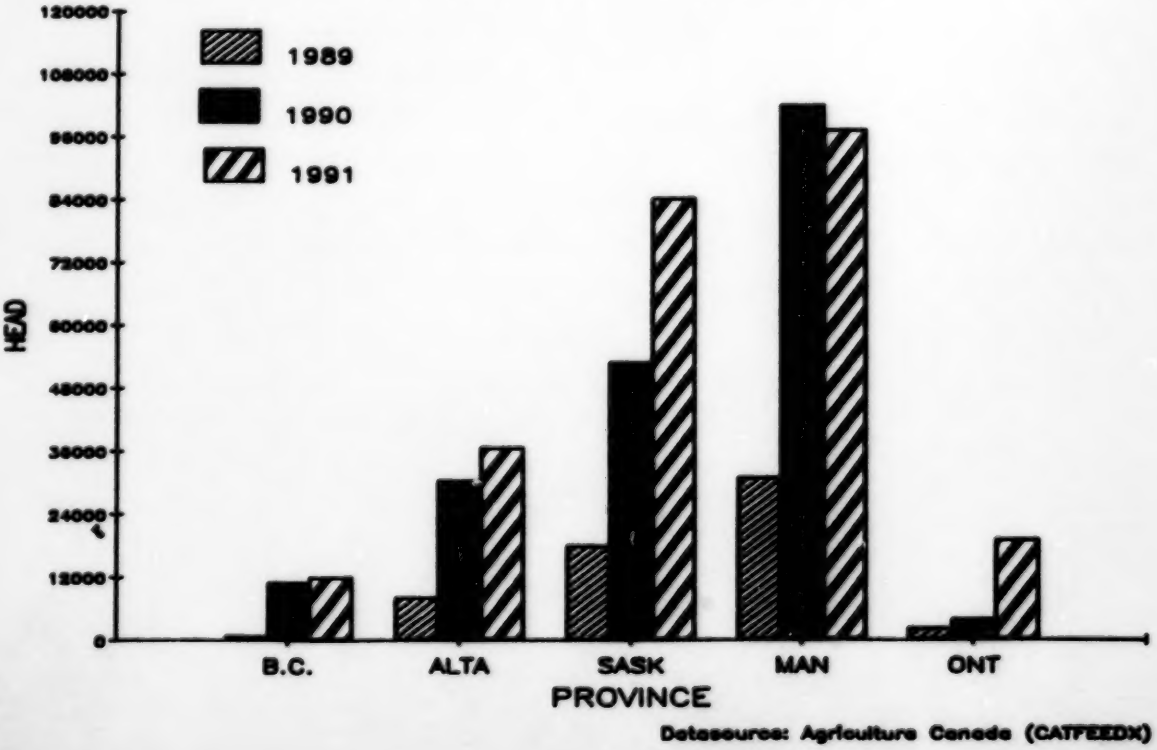
Manitoba cattle prices are expected to follow the general direction of the U.S. trend, with moderation from exchange rate developments. Winnipeg A1,2 steer prices could range between $71-$74/cwt in the first quarter of 1992, increase seasonally in the second quarter to $73-$76 and then fall back to the $71-$74 range for the second half of the year. Feeder steers over 800 pounds should average between $83-$87 and come under some extra pressure in the second quarter as producers market some of the 1991 fall calf crop as yearlings. Feeder steer calves in 1992 could have difficulty reaching the 1991 average of $117.35/cwt and could average $109-$114. Cow prices could be less adversely affected by the depressed U.S. market than other slaughter classes but could fall about $2/cwt from last year's average of $57.12/cwt.

MANITOBA CATTLE SLAUGHTER, 1980-92



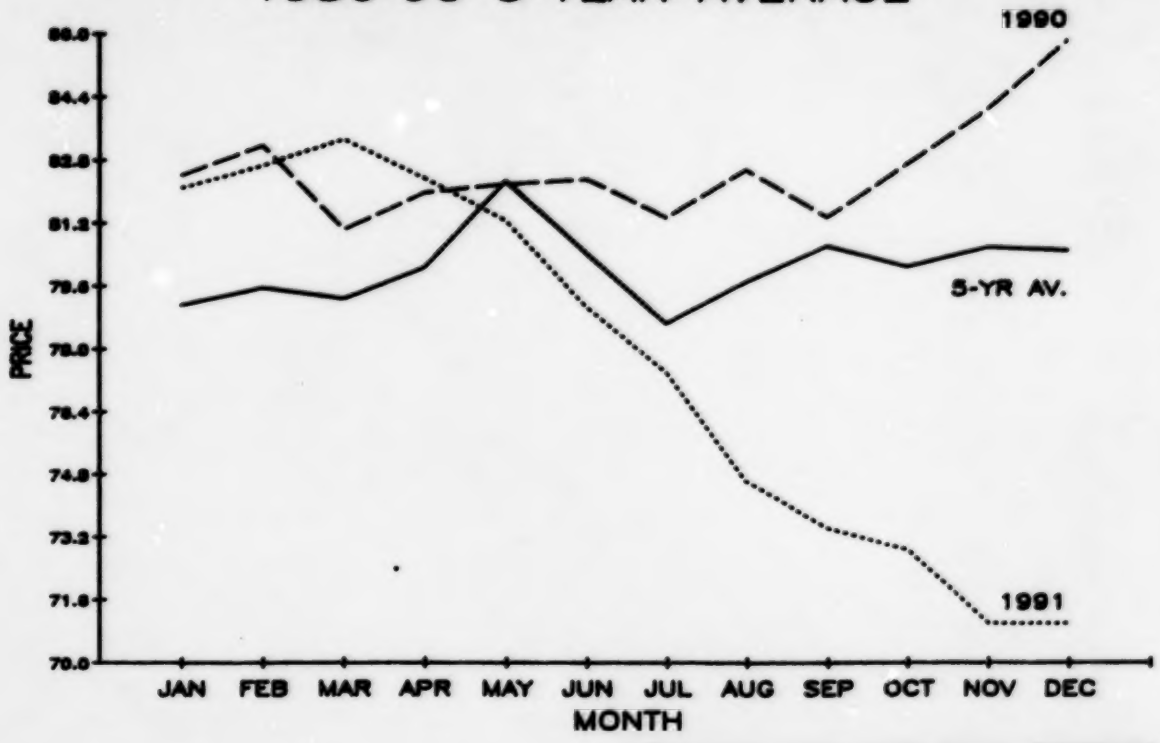
DATASOURCE: AGRICULTURE CANADA (CATSLTMB)

FEEDER CATTLE EXPORTED TO U.S. BY PROVINCE, 1989-1991



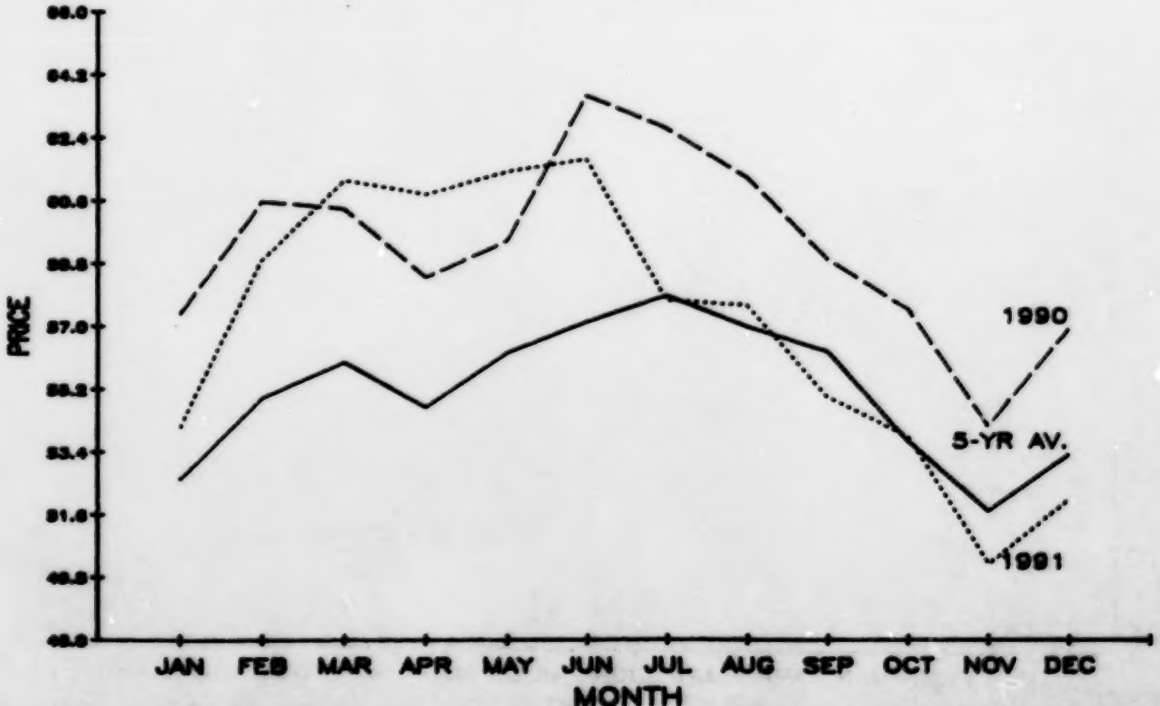
Datasource: Agriculture Canada (CATFEEDX)

SEASONAL A1,2 STEER PRICES, WINNIPEG
1986-90 5-YEAR AVERAGE



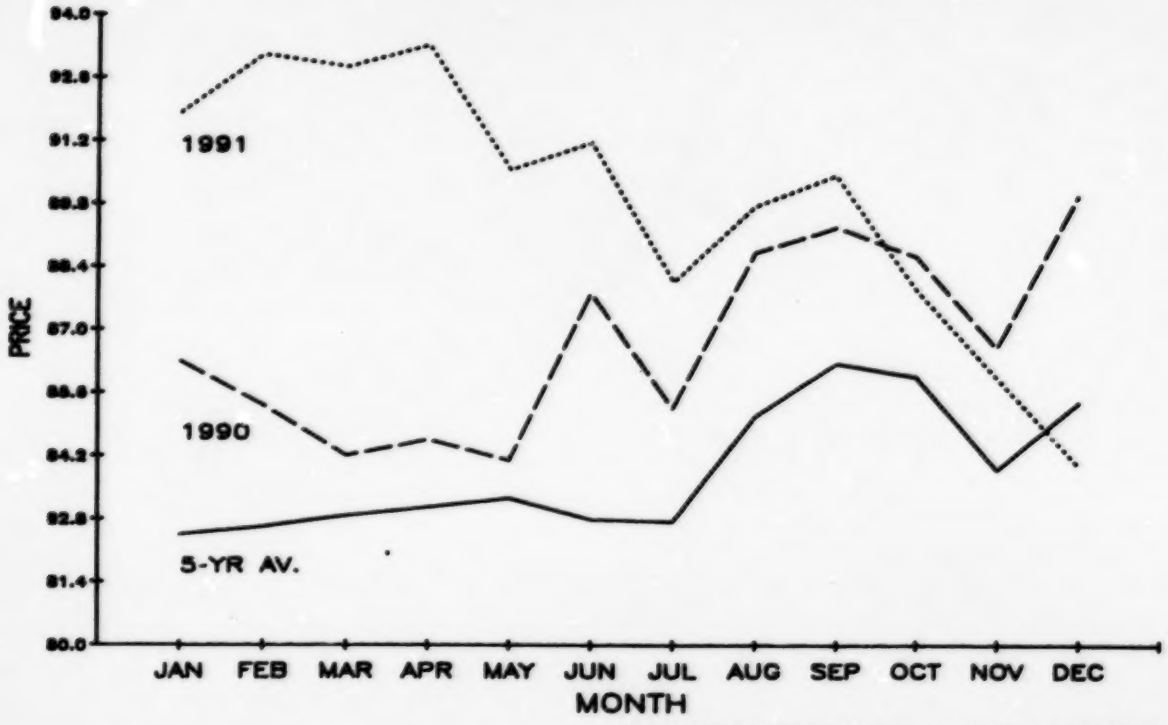
DATASOURCE: AGRICULTURE CANADA (STEERSE2)

SEASONAL D1,2 COW PRICES, WINNIPEG
1986-90 5-YEAR AVERAGE



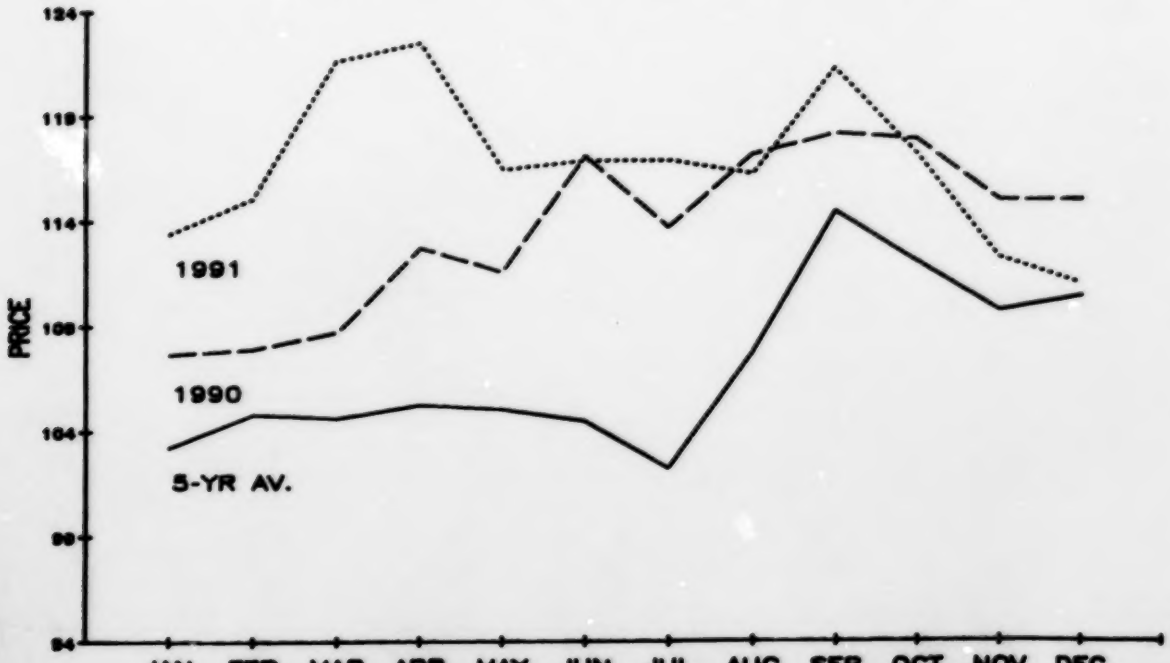
DATASOURCE: AGRICULTURE CANADA (COWSEA2)

SEASONAL FEEDER(800lb+) PRICES, WINNIPEG
1986-90 5-YEAR AVERAGE



DATASOURCE: AGRICULTURE CANADA (FEEDSEA2)

SEASONAL CALF(4-500lb.) PRICES, WINNIPEG
1986-90 5-YEAR AVERAGE



DATASOURCE: AGRICULTURE CANADA (CALFSEA2)

WINNIPEG PRICES FOR A1,A2 STEERS, 1989-92

	1989	1990	1991	1992E
		$/cwt		
FIRST QUARTER	82.20	82.20	82.87	71-74
SECOND QUARTER	79.69	82.17	81.00	73-76
THIRD QUARTER	79.79	81.76	74.80	71-74
FOURTH QUARTER	80.79	84.22	71.76P	71-74
YEAR	80.28	82.33	77.56P	71-74

WINNIPEG PRICES FOR GOOD FEEDER STEERS (800+LB) 1989-1992

	1989	1990	1991	1992E
		$/cwt		
FIRST QUARTER	85.19	85.28	92.88	83-87
SECOND QUARTER	83.94	85.50	91.92	82-86
THIRD QUARTER	86.81	87.78	89.96	83-87
FOURTH QUARTER	85.49	88.43	86.53P	83-87
YEAR	85.35	87.23	90.71P	83-87

WINNIPEG PRICES FOR GOOD FEEDER STEER CALVES(4-500LB) 1989-1992

	1989	1990	1991	1992E
		$/cwt		
FIRST QUARTER	107.80	108.10	117.26	110-114
SECOND QUARTER	105.82	113.79	119.70	109-113
THIRD QUARTER	111.45	116.37	120.75	110-114
FOURTH QUARTER	110.34	115.96	115.36P	109-113
YEAR	111.83	116.53	116.74P	109-114

E:Estimate P:Projection

MANITOBA BEEF CATTLE PRODUCTION AND MARKET DATA, 1981-92

	Slaughter Cattle Marketings[a] (Man. Origin) ('000 head)	Federal Provincial Cattle Slaughter ('000 head)	Average Dressed Weight (lb)	Beef Production (mln. lb)	Average Price of A1,2 Steers ($/cwt)	Average Retail Price of Beef ($/lb)	Canadian Per Capita Consumption of Beef (dressed wt) (lb)	Average Price of Feeder Steers 800+ lb. ($/cwt)	Average Price of Feeder Calves 4-500 lb ($/cwt)	Average Price of D1,2 Cows ($/cwt)
1981	240.2	321.6	585.2	188.2	76.37	2.70	89.5	72.55	73.88	48.10
1982	243.5	358.0	575.0	205.8	75.17	2.68	88.9	71.81	74.65	46.42
1983	262.6	347.7	576.0	200.3	72.50	2.65	88.6	72.38	80.22	47.29
1984	259.9	339.7	576.3	195.8	77.67	2.73	84.6	74.98	83.89	48.49
1985	287.5	373.7	595.3	222.5	76.34	2.61	85.8	75.21	82.89	48.75
1986	273.7	380.9	606.2	230.9	76.62	2.64	87.1	75.72	95.54	50.07
1987	221.4	241.6	620.3	149.8	82.80	2.80	84.2	85.52	116.34	55.39
1988	210.9	183.3	623.2	114.2	80.76	3.03	85.1	85.96	113.45	55.45
1989	197.4	125.8	610.0	76.7	80.35	2.93	83.3	85.35	111.83	54.76
1990P	203.8	92.3	614.0	56.7	82.33	3.16	80.5	87.23	116.53	59.05
1991P	180.5	55.0	615.2	33.8	77.56	3.38	77.4	90.71	117.35	57.12
1992E	180.0	55.0	618.0	34.0	72.50	3.30	79.6	85.00	111.00	55.00

E Estimate. P Projection. SOURCES: Agriculture Canada, Statistics Canada, Manitoba Agriculture.

[a] Does not include cattle of slaughter weight marketed as feeders.

MANITOBA HOG PRODUCTION AND MARKET DATA, 1981-92

	Hog Marketings[a] (Man. Origin) ('000 head)	Federal Provincial Hog Slaughter ('000 head)	Average Carcass Weight (kg)	Pork Production (dressed wt) (mln. kg)	Average Index 100 Hog Price ($/100kg)	Average Retail Price of Pork ($/kg)	Canadian Per Capita Consumption of Pork (dressed wt) (kg)	Average Hog Index	Average Price of Sows (dressed wt) ($/100kg)	Hog-Barley Ratio (Winn)
1981	1,219.6	1,146.0	76.3	87.5	148.59	4.18	31.8	102.2	107.00	17.9
1982	1,228.5	1,094.5	76.6	83.9	177.71	4.59	29.1	102.8	132.56	26.5
1983	1,383.1	1,191.7	76.6	91.3	151.00	4.23	30.1	103.4	107.61	18.2
1984	1,583.1	1,268.8	77.7	98.5	154.54	3.90	29.2	103.6	112.01	17.8
1985	1,776.6	1,533.8	77.3	118.6	146.05	3.87	29.8	104.1	98.30	22.1
1986	1,738.9	1,637.7	77.5	126.9	178.80	5.01	28.8	103.8	116.80	36.4
1987	1,825.3	1,656.8	79.3	131.4	173.08	5.04	28.7	104.4	116.90	47.7
1988	2,056.4	1,800.4	78.5	141.3	132.69	4.64	29.3	104.8	76.90	25.3
1989	2,190.0	1,898.2	78.3	148.6	130.00	4.65	29.4	105.0	84.00	22.2
1990P	1,966.6	1,874.8	78.5	147.2	156.84	5.53	27.2	105.5	123.00	32.5
1991P	2,079.6	1,947.3	80.3	156.4	137.96	5.51	27.1	105.7	97.00	37.0
1992E	2,165.0	1,970.0	80.5	158.6	115.00	5.07	27.6	106.0	70.00	31.3

SOURCES: Agriculture Canada, Statistics Canada, Manitoba Pork Fst, Manitoba Agriculture. E Estimate. P Projection

[a] Includes exports.

HOG SITUATION AND OUTLOOK, 1991-92

1991 REVIEW

United States

The U.S. hog market in 1991 was one of increased hog supplies and corresponding declines in producer prices, especially towards year-end. The year began with a 1.7 percent reduction in commercial hog slaughter in the first quarter which resulted in a 4 percent increase over 1990 in the 7 Market barrow and gilt price to US$51.50/cwt (live). However, even though the second quarter price improved seasonally to US$53.34/cwt, increased marketings over the last 9 months of 1991 (increases of 3 to 5 percent per quarter) resulted in pork supplies outpacing demand and prices tumbled to US$50.84 in the third quarter and then to just under US$40 in the fourth quarter, down 22.5 percent from 1990. The 1991 live hog prices averaged US$48.89/cwt, down 10 percent from 1990's average of US$54.40/cwt.

U.S. pork production in 1991, at an estimated 15,841 million pounds, represented an increase of 3.6% over 1990 production as total commercial hog slaughter increased 2.8 percent to 87,497,000 head and federally inspected dressed weights for all slaughter hogs increased about 0.5 percent to 182 pounds (252 pounds live). Year-end supplies of pork in cold storage were an especially burdensome 308.1 million pounds as of the December 1 U.S.D.A. report, up 39 percent over 1990. It represented an amount which the U.S. hog marketing system simply did not require and contributed significantly to reduced packer demand and producer prices under US$40/cwt in December.

Manitoba

Live hog countervailing duty (CVD) developments had a significant effect on Canadian and Manitoba hog prices during 1991. The year began with the live hog CVD at C2.2¢/pound as established in December, 1988, based on 1985-86 subsidy calculations. The duty was reduced to zero in February based on 1986-87 and 1987-88 subsidies. With the CVD not impeding movement of Manitoba hogs to the U.S., slaughter exports totalled almost 137,000 hogs, sows and boars during the first half of 1991. The duty was increased in June to C4.49¢/pound, based on 1988-89 subsidy calculations, with the result that

slaughter exports fell off somewhat during the third quarter to 61,449 head. The rather quick implementation of the 1989-90 calculation at the end of September, which resulted in an increase in the levy to C9.32¢/pound, seriously affected export numbers, especially of slaughter animals, which fell to about one-third of the third quarter total. In spite of the adverse effect of the increased CVD in the fourth quarter, total slaughter exports during 1991 were 219,000 head, an increase of 64 percent over 1990.

In a related CVD development, the duty on Canadian pork exports was reduced from 8¢/kg to 3¢/kg in April and then eliminated entirely in June. Unfortunately, even though these developments were initially viewed as having significant potential in terms of Manitoba pork exports increasing, just the opposite appears to have happened as Manitoba exports have decreased, perhaps by as much as 40 percent based on preliminary 1991 data.

CVD developments, which made Canadian live hog exports to the U.S. less attractive, and the over-supply problems in the U.S. which depressed U.S. hog prices, combined to depress Manitoba producer prices especially during the last half of 1991. Index 100 hogs averaged $146/100kg ($66.23/cwt) in the first quarter and increased seasonally on lower marketings to $153/100kg ($69.40/cwt) in the second quarter. Manitoba prices were the highest in Canada during the first two weeks of April and again around mid-May on strong packer demand as the Canadian industry generally followed short-term, positive U.S. pricing developments. Also, from time to time, strong Eastern Canada prices helped the prices received by Manitoba producers due to the pooled price mechanism, which uses a formula based on Eastern prices for about one-third of local marketings.

In the U.S., increased marketings, less aggressive packer demand due to operating losses and expectations that significant marketings and lower hog prices would continue to the end of the year led to a downward spiral of hog prices over the last six months of 1991. Similarly, Manitoba Index 100 prices fell from $149/100kg ($67.60/cwt) in July to $109/100kg ($49.45/cwt) in December. Stronger local packer demand in October and November did, however, significantly limit the number of hogs that otherwise would have been exported and subjected to the increased countervail duty. The 1991 average price of $138/100kg ($62.60/cwt) represented a 12 percent decrease from the 1990 average of $157/100kg ($71.21/cwt).

While total Canadian hog slaughter in 1991 decreased 2.5 percent to 13,836,000 head, generally good local packer demand in 1991 led to an

increase in the federal/provincial Manitoba slaughter to 1,947,000 head versus 1,875,000 last year, a rise of 4 percent over 1990.

American weanling prices continued to attract significant exports of Manitoba weanlings especially during the first nine months of 1991. In total, 151,300 weanlings were exported during 1991, up 9 percent from the 138,500 head exported during 1990.

1992 OUTLOOK

United States

The U.S. Hog Inventory report for December 1, 1991 indicated breeding herd expansion for the fourth consecutive quarter. Farrowings during June-August, 1991, were up 8 percent over 1990. However, the expansion appears to be slowing as farrowings during September-November, 1991 increased 4 percent with March-May, 1992 intentions up only one percent. The U.S. hog cycle, generally 2.5-3 years in duration, if on track should approach the lowest point price-wise in 1992. Producer costs, estimated by U.S.D.A. at $42/cwt of live hog for 1991, have been under pressure since the fourth quarter, 1991 and are not expected to change for 1992. Feeding hogs could continue to be unattractive during 1992 due primarily to depressed hog prices. Another factor which could become important in 1992 is the tight U.S. corn carryover situation which could hasten herd liquidation. As producers respond to continued low returns, the breeding herd expansion trend could begin to reverse itself towards the end of 1992.

Hog slaughter could increase 4-6 percent primarily on the basis of the herd expansion. Record pork production could be realized in 1992 if the trend in increased dressed slaughter weights continues. Competing meats will remain low-priced and plentiful during 1992.

First quarter prices generally show some improvement over the previous year's fourth quarter prices. Therefore, first quarter 7 Market prices could average US$41-44, with seasonal strengthening to US$43-46 in the second quarter. However, high year-ending cold storage stocks, which packers will want to reduce to more manageable levels, and a projected sluggish 1992 U.S. economy, may limit much improvement at all. Prices could fall back to US$41-43 or lower over the last six months of 1992, especially if breeding herd liquidation occurs as anticipated and breeding animals begin to be sent to slaughter over the last three months of 1992.

Manitoba

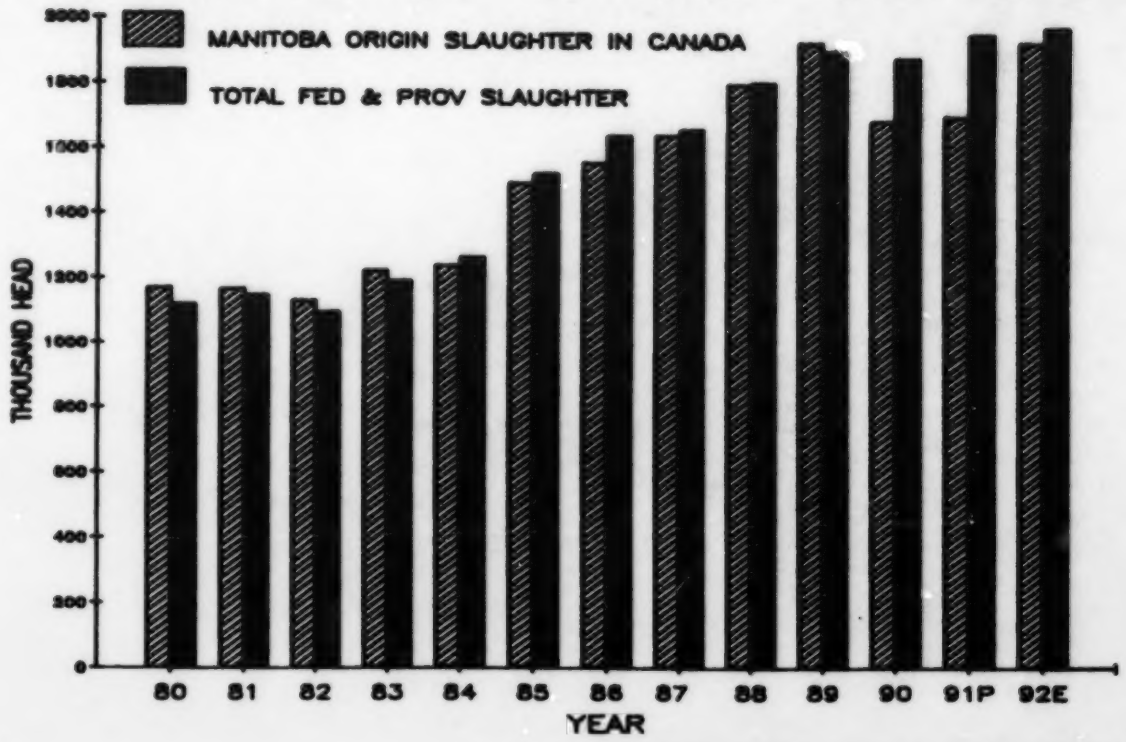
Sows and gilts kept for breeding on Manitoba farms as of October 1, 1991 increased 2 percent over 1990 while farrowing intentions for the last quarter of 1991 were up only one percent versus actual farrowings during the last quarter of 1990. Total hogs on farms were up one percent to 1,268,000 head. While feed is expected to be plentiful and low-priced during 1992, depressed price expectations could temper anything more than a very modest increase in the local herd. The maintenance of the current CVD on live hogs, probably well into 1992, plus depressed American hog prices will offer no support locally.

Total hog marketings in 1992, including slaughter animals, exports and weanlings, could increase to almost 2.1 million head, up one percent over 1991. Inspected slaughter in Manitoba could increase by a similar amount to about 1.97 million head. The live hog CVD, depressed 1992 U.S. prices and a declining, but still relatively strong, Canadian dollar could combine to reduce Manitoba exports to the U.S. by 100,000 head. In this scenario, it is possible that the extra hogs available for slaughter could be slaughtered locally, for which sufficient capacity exists, assuming no imports of slaughter hogs from Saskatchewan and Alberta. Industry sources believe imports of Saskatchewan or Alberta hogs into Manitoba could be severely limited at least during the first several months of 1992.

Manitoba-origin slaughterings in Carada within this scenario could increase 13 percent to 1.9 million head in 1992 from 1.7 million head in 1990. Weanling exports to the U.S. could be reduced in 1992 with levels perhaps returning to 1990 levels of 130,000-140,000 head.

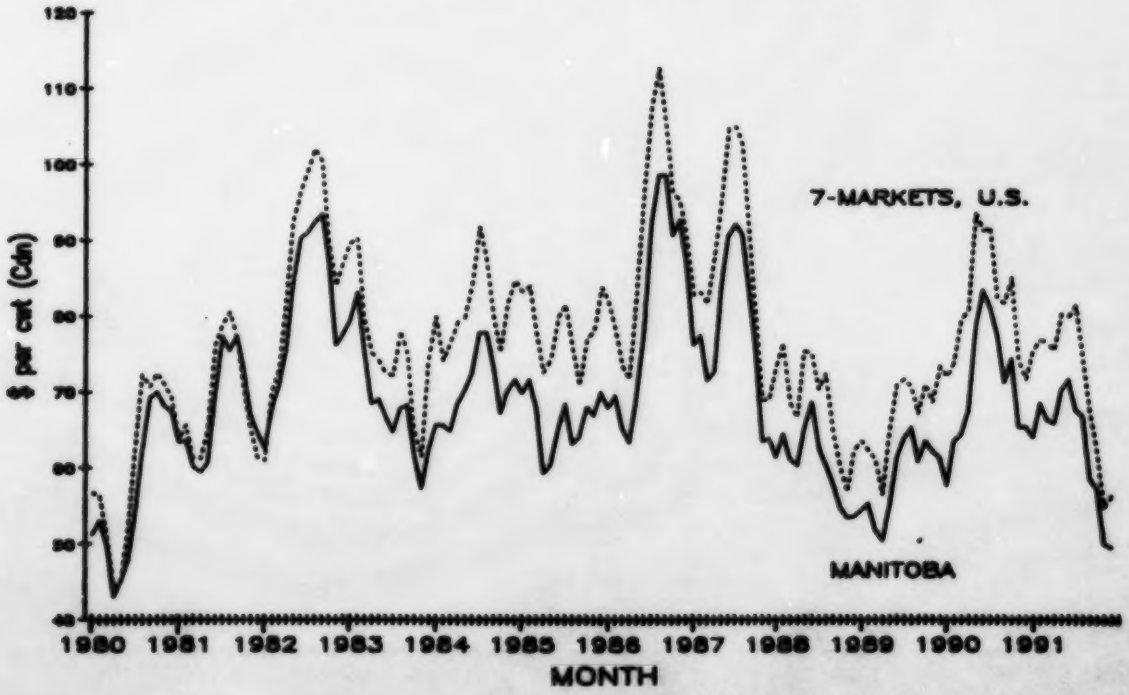
Assuming no dramatic decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar, which would make U.S. prices more attractive to local exporters, Manitoba Index 100 hogs could average $113-118/100kg in the first quarter and improve seasonally to $115-120/100kg in the second quarter and perhaps into the third quarter as well. Prices in the fourth quarter could then fall back to the $113-118/100kg range especially if the U.S. herd liquidation begins as anticipated.

MANITOBA HOG SLAUGHTER, 1980-92



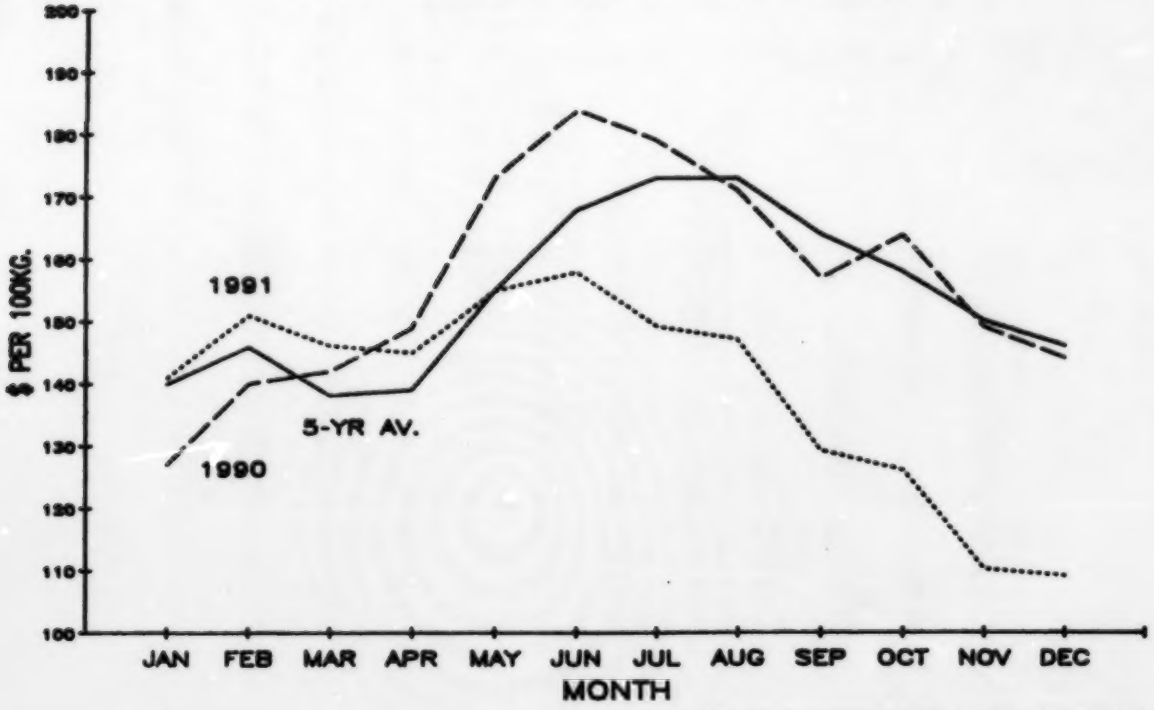
DATASOURCE: AGRICULTURE CANADA (MANHOGSL)

HOG PRICES BY MONTH, 1980-91
Index 100 dressed weight



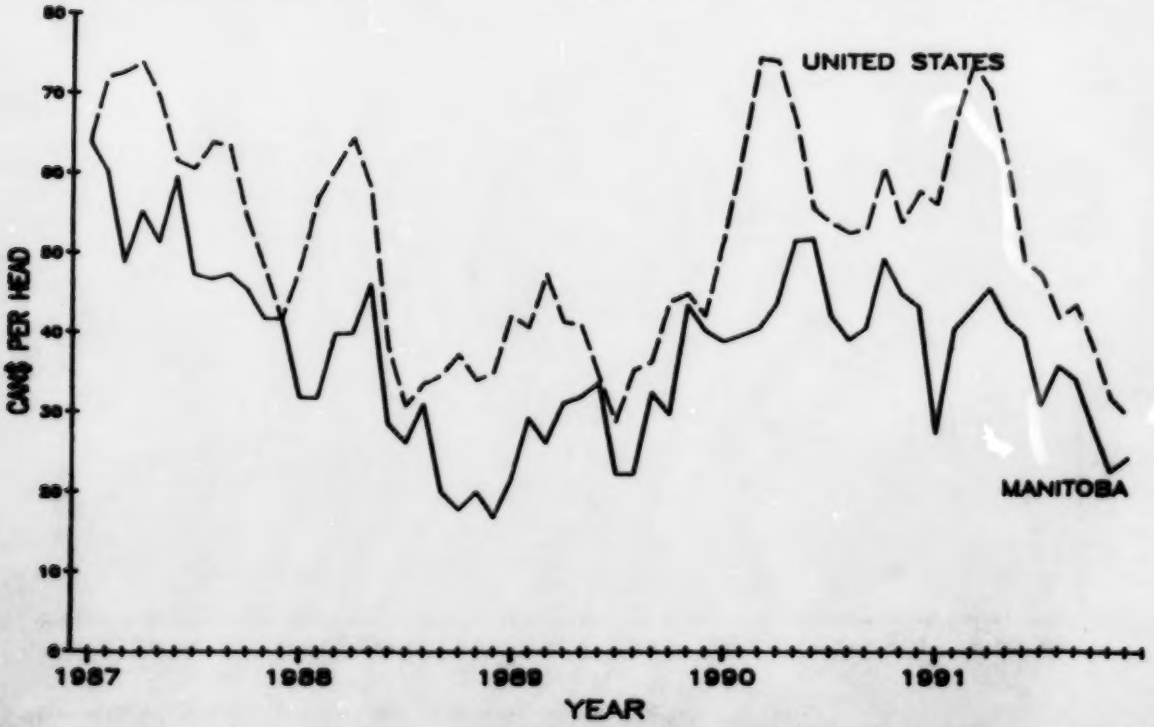
Datasource: Agriculture Canada and U.S.D.A. (HOGPRMO)

SEASONAL HOG PRICES, MANITOBA 5-YR AVERAGE (1986-90)



DATASOURCE: MANITOBA PORK, EST. (HOGSEA2)

FEEDER PIG (40-50lb.) PRICES, 1987-91 MANITOBA AUCTION MARKETS AND UNITED STATES



DATASOURCE: AGRICULTURE CANADA, U.S.D.A. (MEANPRMU)

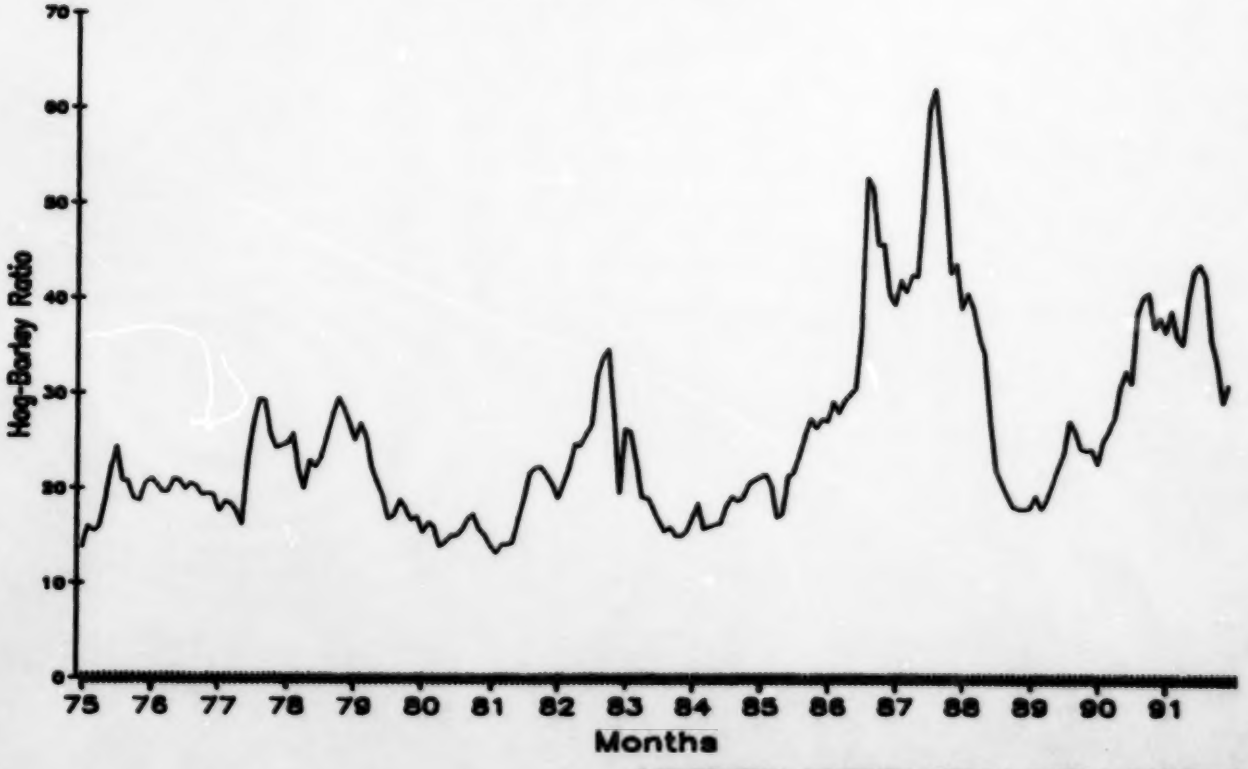
WINNIPEG PRICES FOR INDEX 100 HOGS, 1989–1992

	1989	1990	1991	1992E
			$/100kg	
FIRST QUARTER	118.67	137.50	146.00	113–118
SECOND QUARTER	122.33	170.00	153.00	115–120
THIRD QUARTER	139.66	168.00	140.00	115–120
FOURTH QUARTER	137.32	152.00	114–115	113–118
YEAR	130.00	157.00	138P	114–119

E:Estimate P:Projection

CYCLICAL CHANGES IN THE HOG-BARLEY RATIO

Live Basis-Winnipeg
1975 - 1991



DATASOURCE: MANITOBA AGRICULTURE (HOGBARLY)